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Plot, Seeking Canton Coup, Now Exposed

Propaganda About It Went Out Before Plotters Accomplished Purpose, Now Shown

Shanghai, Mar. 27.—(by mail) Details concerning the situation in Canton were given at a general meeting of the members of the Kuomintang held on Thursday, which totally refute the sensational rumours that had been circulated in the press here.

The facts of the situation in Canton were detailed at the meeting, at which over 1,000 members were present, by General Sun Yang-ping who has just arrived from Canton. General Sun Yang-ping said that when he arrived in Canton, he heard many wild rumours about the arrest of General Li Chih-lung and others, the disarmament of the strikers by the government and so on.

Learned Facts

He soon learned the facts, however, that the government recently ordered a detachment of revolutionary troops to search the headquarters of the strike committee at Canton in order to apprehend certain reactionaries who were carrying on work of provocation among the workers. Several military conspirators were also arrested. These appeared to be engaged in trying to incite the people and the soldiers against the government, in provoking street robberies and firing upon the Shamen concession for provocative purposes.

Apparently something was brewing, but on March 20th, the government declared martial law at Canton, cleaned out the lairs of the plotters and within the short space of three hours the whole incident was liquidated and the atmosphere cleared.

False Rumors

Minor incidents gave grounds to the counter-revolutionaries for spreading false rumours about a movement having been commenced against the Russians and Communists. One of these incidents was the arrest of the captain of a warship for mooring near the Whampoa River without orders, and the departure of the delegates of the international peasants' council, who had spent some time in Canton and were returning to Russia, was the cause of the rumour of the deportation of the Russian military advisors.

General Sun Yang-ping stated in conclusion that Canton was in a state of complete order now. Apparently the enemies of the Canton government had planned to do something but their plot has been tipped in the bud. The meeting, at the conclusion of General Sun Yang-ping's report, passed a resolution pledging those present to continue the strike for the realization of Sun Yat-senism, to preserve the friendship between China and her neighbors and to stand in defence of Canton government and the central committee of the Kuomintang.

FRENCH AIRPLANE IN RHINELAND IS SEIZED BUT RELEASED

Reuter

Paris, April 3.—Telegrams from Strasbourg report that the German authorities seized a French military aeroplane with an officer and a sergeant on board, which was flying over the Rhine and was forced to land at Zaeringen in Baden, but the occupants were allowed to return to France.

U. S. Ire Aroused By League's Hand In World Court

League's Initiation Of Confab To Discuss U. S. Reservations Meets With Disfavor Of Borah And Coolidge

Reuter

Washington, April 3.—Surprise and concern have been caused here by the action of the Secretariat of the League of Nations in sending a circular communication to all the signatories of the Protocol establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, inviting them to participate in a discussion at Geneva, September 1, on the special conditions by which the United States would adhere to the Protocol.

Apparently the explanation made in the League's circular to Member Nations has harmed rather than helped the chances

(Continued on page 4)

France Ready For Either Peace Or War In Morocco

Complete Plans For Offensive While Waiting Abdel Krim's Reply

United Press

Paris, April 4.—France is simultaneously preparing for war and peace in Morocco, while waiting for the reply of the rebel leader Abdel Krim to the peace terms which have been submitted to him for his consideration.

The militarists are completing plans for a great spring offensive.

The Foreign Office, however, was today the scene of a big gathering of diplomats, politicians and militarists who assembled to hear the report of General Simon with regard to the prospects for peace.

DENY ITALIANS IN CHINESE ARMIES

Reuter

Reuter's Agency has received the following communication from the Italian Legation, with the request that it should be published:—

"A Reuter telegram dated London April 2 reports that Mr. Ponsonby (Labour) declared in the House of Commons that an official of the League of Nations who was recently in China in the War area found foreign officers, chiefly French and Italian, commanding Chinese regiments on both sides.

"The Italian Legation strongly denies that news so far as it concerns Italian citizens."

Germany May Win Back Some Of Colonies

Question Discussed In England; Togoland Is First One Under Consideration; New Friendliness

By J. W. T. Mason,

United Press Staff Correspondent

London, March 12.—For the purpose of stimulating international trade and letting the next war look after itself, there is a movement under the surface in England to restore to Germany part of the colonial territory she lost at the Versailles peace table. There will never be a full measure of prosperity in Europe until Germany has recovered her self-respect and is placed at least on a seeming equality with the other Powers. The gift of a colony or two to the Germans is being considered as the best way to bring this condition about.

Reparations Forever

There will never be a real equality between Germany and the Allied Powers of the World War until the Dawes Plan is scratched and the Germans cease paying a war indemnity in perpetuity. But that is a matter for consideration in the distant future. For the present, Europe's statesmen want to make peace as peaceful and prosperous as possible, and so they are intent on stimulating self-confidence in Germany.

It is suggested that Togoland may be the first colony to go back to the Fatherland. France and Great Britain would both have to agree to this, and it is improbable that any step would be taken before Italy was consulted. America, as an associate in the late War, would probably be advised in advance, too, and any opinion expressed at Washington would receive attention.

Schacht Raised Question

It is believed in England that when Herr Schacht, the President of the German Reichsbank, visited America in November, he raised the question of the restoration of German colonies with various prominent Americans and was encouraged by the responses he received.

The British public is now sufficiently friendly to Germany to permit the colonial question to be discussed impartially. Frenchmen, however, and the British colonists in Africa have yet to be won over before any forward steps can be taken. The British Foreign Minister, who is the leader of the pro-French group in Parliament, is being counted upon to swing French sentiment at the proper time; and Great Britain has ways of influencing colonial opinion when major international questions arise that can be worked out in Africa.

President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, the Nestor of European diplomacy, was won to the German viewpoint some time ago. His influence still endures and eventually may be the decisive factor in allowing Germany to reconstruct her lost colonial Empire.

LESS BANKRUPTCY AND UNEMPLOYMENT; GERMANY IMPROVES

Asiatic

Berlin, April 4.—The number of bankruptcy cases in Germany for March is 15,330, and that of limited receiverships 13,600 less than in February. Business authorities believe that this fact together with the slight drop in the number of unemployed is pointing towards gradual improvement of Germany's desperate economic situation.

Manchuria Land Lease Sought By Japan, Says "Asahi"

Will Exercise Rights Under 1915 Agreement In Order To Maintain Special Position In Manchuria

Reuter

Tokyo, April 4.—The "Asahi" reports that the Government, with a view to ensuring the most effective maintenance of Japan's special position in Manchuria, intends to exercise the commercial lease right specified in the Sino-Japanese Agreement of 1915.

Hitherto this right has not been utilized but, from the standpoint of future Manchurian development, the Government, according to the "Asahi", will shortly approach the Chinese authorities with a demand for the lease of land for commercial and industrial purposes, proposing the establishment of a joint Sino-Japanese land company.

The paper expects that the proposal will be made after the conclusion of the extraterritoriality conference.

FRENCH BUY HEAVILY ON BERLIN EXCHANGE

Asiatic

Berlin, April 2.—The boom at the Berlin stock exchange continues, authorities judging the situation very optimistically. French concerns in an attempt to escape from the unsafe sphere of the French Franc are placing large orders at the Berlin stock exchange.

ULTIMATUM AND SHOOTING SHOW TUAN-POWERS UNION, STATE SUIYUAN KUOMINTANG

The Suiyuan branch of the Kuomintang makes the following declaration regarding the Powers' Ultimatum and the subsequent shooting case of March 18:

"The 44-hour ultimatum which the Powers sent to our Government in the middle of March was the severest blow to the Chinese people since the conclusion of the 1901 Protocol. It must be remembered that the instrument is not only derogatory to China's sovereignty, but that it also partakes of the nature of positive aggression against the Kuomintang which represents a united force standing for the rights of the people.

"Patriotic Chinese who do not want to sell themselves into perpetual slavery, can not fail to be

Kuominchun-Wu Alliance Is Predicted

Understanding Reached At Paotingfu, Is Report; Wu States Terms Which Kuominchun Fined Acceptable

Chung Mei

Complete accord within a few days between Wu Pei-fu and the Kuominchun to the exclusion of the Fengtien party, is predicted in political circles here, while the opinion is expressed that through traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway will be restored within two or three days.

This understanding is said to have resulted from the Paoting conference and in the end is expected to include Chihli, Shansi, Honan, Hupeh and possibly Kiangsu for the purpose of keeping the Fengtien faction to the north of the Great Wall.

Commander Fang Chen-wu of the 5th Kuominchun now at Changhsintien, wired to Lu Chung-lin that he was holding the Peking-Hankow Railway pending the outcome of the negotiations but already the representatives of Tien Wei-chin, Commander of the 4th Kuominchun as well as of Shang Cheng, the Shansi general, have arrived in Peking.

Wang Nai-mo, Kuominchun negotiator, has left Paoting for Hankow with the reported purpose of submitting to Marshal Wu the terms arranged at Paoting.

These developments are reported to have frightened the Fengtien party into telegraphing Marshal Wu promising to concede his original demands and at the same time they are said to have approached General Chang Hsu-seng, the Kuominchun mediator, to reopen negotiations with his army.

Paoting Terms

The Paoting conference according to local reports worked out terms whereby Tsao Kun should be released, the constitution restored, the Peking-Hankow Railway turned over to Wu Pei-fu.

(Continued on page 2)

DAILY TEN O'CLOCK BOMBING RAID OF PEKING CONTINUES; LITTLE DAMAGE IS REPORTED

BOMBING ENDANGERS LIFE AND PROPERTY; POWERS WILL PROTEST

Nippon Denpo

With reference to the raid on Peking by the allied aeroplanes, it is reliably learned that the Powers' representatives are considering issuing a warning to the Chinese authorities, stating that the bombing endangers the life and property of foreign inhabitants and must, therefore, be stopped.

Tuan Chi-jui Sends Appeal To Chang To Stop Bombing

Appeals Of Wang Shih-chen To Fengtien Military Fail; Kuominchun Send For Pursuit Planes

Chung Mei

The appeals of the peace mediator Wang Shih-chen to the Fengtien military to stop bombing a defenceless city have been in vain, the Chief Executive through his subordinates wired Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

The telegram to Mukden is said to have pointed out the damage being done and possibility of panic among Chinese and foreign residents, and the request made that Chang Tsung-chang be instructed to stop it.

It is the view of the government that the planes belong to Chang Tsung-chang and not Li Ching-lin. According to the "Chen Pao", government delegates were sent to Tientsin to see the authorities there and try to induce them to stop their barbarous action.

In the meantime the Kuominchun are reported to have sent to Kalgan for pursuit planes which should be in Peking at any moment. With those it is believed that the enemy bomber will be less brave than in the last four days when he has flown without danger.

Fengtien Withdraw From Sanhohsien

Lull On Peking-Tientsin Line; Wu Pei-fu Advances On Peking-Hankow

Reuter

According to the Kuominchun headquarters the Fengtien troops have drawn back from Sanhohsien. On the Peking-Tientsin railway front there has been a complete lull since the bombing began, but Marshal Wu Pei-fu's troops have advanced considerably nearer Peking along the Peking-Hankow line.

The 39th and 40th Hupeh Brigades have reached Chochow, and a Kuominchun armoured train is stationed on the bridge at Lukouchiao.

The congestion at the Peking stations of the Kalgan line and along the line as far as Nankow Pass has greatly diminished, but the passage of Kuominchun troops towards Kalgan has been arrested. There are still sufficient troops of the First, Second, Third and Fifth Kuominchun to offer strong resistance to the Chihli and Fengtien armies.

Yesterday's Target Temple Of Heaven Where Arbor Day Ceremonies Attended By Officials; No One Injured

Woman Struck Last Friday Dies; Four Others Wounded; Foreign Ministers Will Discuss Bombing Today, Is Report; No Effect On Morale Of Kuominchun Forces

Chung Mei

The enemy bomber appeared just before ten yesterday morning, dropping seven bombs, all in the Chinese City outside Chien Men. There was practically no serious damage. No one was killed. One woman is said to have been struck by a piece of flying shell.

It is presumed that the bombs yesterday morning were an attempt to frighten the government officials participating in the arbor day ceremony at the Temple of Heaven, since all the bombs dropped in that vicinity. There is no military center anywhere near the area that was bombed today.

Early Visitor

One plane flew over the south of Peking shortly after seven yesterday morning but did not drop bombs. Promptly at what seems to be a fixed moment, just before ten, the bombing plane appeared and in a short time had let go his load and was off.

A stagnant pond southwest of Chen Huang Miao at practically the south wall of the Chinese City received one bomb, where a hole seven or eight feet wide was left. A woman named Hsing was struck by a piece of flying shell as she left her doorway.

A gate house at 6 Hsiang Chang Hutung was completely destroyed by another bomb which shattered glass windows and the electric meter of the house.

A third bomb landed in an open space at Ta An Li and Ta Sun Li, in the red light district, making a two feet hole in the ground but injuring no one.

Another gate house at 5 Hsiao Yuan Tsing Hutung was struck while a fifth bomb, which did not explode, came to ground under a gate tree in the compound of a house on Pian Tse Hsiang, San Tiao Hutung.

The back compound of a second hand clothing shop received the sixth bomb where no damage was done other than a hole in the ground.

One Death Friday

A variety theater in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven barely missed the last bomb which exploded nearby.

Confirmed reports of the actual damage done by these air raids is difficult to get. As far as yesterday's reports go, it appears that the woman struck at the Nang Nang Temple outside Hsi Chih Men last Friday died, while no one was injured on Saturday, one woman and two men on Sunday and one woman yesterday.

The loss in destroyed property is estimated not to amount to more than a few hundred dollars

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The People's Tribune

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THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE is published every morning except Monday and holidays.

Tuesday, April 6, 1926.

Aglen's Noose

When, in France, Ministers of Finance fail in their efforts to drag the country out of the swamp into which it became immersed after the victorious war, the government resigns. The fate of the Minister of Finance is decided by Parliament in Republican France.

In Republican China however, where unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately there is no parliament, the role of arbiter of the fate of Finance Ministers is successfully played by Sir Francis Aglen.

Several months ago the then Ministers for Finance, Chen Chin-tao was obliged to disappear because of some "differences" with Sir Francis, or to speak more plainly, because Sir Francis did not deem it expedient to procure the money the Government required. At the present time the equally unsuccessful Ho Teh-lin has been obliged to send in his resignation for almost similar reasons; namely, because Sir Francis Aglen placed obstacles in the way of his raising a loan.

We cannot be suspected of having any great admiration for the present government, but we cannot refrain from drawing attention to the insolent conduct of this Briton who takes upon himself the task of making and unmaking Cabinet Ministers and governments in China.

China today must select such Cabinet Ministers and set up such governments as meet with the approval of the Inspector-General of Customs. If they fail to meet with his approval they must resign. A more degrading position for a government to be in cannot be imagined. And still naive fools and clever naves in politics talk about the imperialists not intervening in the internal affairs of China! What would the British Parliament say if, for example, Mr. Winston Churchill, His Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer had been selected and appointed by a representative of Wall Street? Undoubtedly Wall Street has more right to meddle with British finances than Britain has to meddle with China's finances. And yet this is exactly what is happening in China.

The government needs money, which under other conditions it could obtain easily enough, for China has large financial resources in its Customs. The so-called Chinese Maritime Customs however have never been China's Customs but his Britannic Majesty's noose around the neck of the Chinese people. This noose is a much more formidable affair than the slender loop which His Majesty places around the knees of those who excel at placing the noose around the necks of colonial peoples. And here we have the Sir Francis calmly adjusting this noose tighter and tighter around the neck of the Chinese people in accordance with the interests of the British Empire.

What the interests of the British Empire demand we may learn from that other, but too communicative agent of British Imperialism in China, Sir H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E., the editor of the "Peking and Tientsin Times". According to this knight the interests of the British Empire demand the annihilation of the First Kuominchun. This explains why Sir Francis Aglen cannot now provide the money required by the Peking Government. He fears that as long as the First Kuominchun is in Peking any money the Peking government would be able to get hold of would be employed for its benefit. And this is precisely what the British imperialists and their loyal henchmen do not want. Hence, there is "nothing doing" with regard to floating a loan, and the Minister for Finance must resign.

French Finance Projects Passed By Both Houses

Looked Upon As Complete Victory For Briand; Houses Adjourn

United Press

Paris, April 4.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted upon the Government's financial project, modifying the Senate's alterations and approving the measure by 260 votes to 144.

The Senate finally accepted the Chamber's version of the financial project by vote of 220 to 16.

Both Houses then adjourned. It was conceded on all sides that the victory of M. Briand may be considered complete.

Measures Adopted

Reuter

The Chamber has adopted by 365 votes to 135 a measure increasing the customs duties by 30 per cent.

It was decided by 295 votes to 252 to make a separate measure of the article creating a monopoly in regard to the importation of sugar.

The Chamber also adopted the proposals of the Senate relating to the price of tobacco and taxes on sugar and certain medicines and preparations, while the Senate did not insist upon a tax on coffee and assented in principle to a petroleum importation monopoly, provided it was made subject of a Bill.

Parliament adjourned at 4.40 o'clock in the morning. The Senate will meet again on April 12 and the Chamber on April 20.

Yen's Troops Seize Coal For Peking

Wang Shih-tseng Protests; Shansi Troops Searching Passengers, Detaining Luggage And Money

Asiatic

A telegram from Tatung announcing the seizure of the coal trains by the Shansi army at Tatung, General Yen Hsi-shan claims that the coal is for the use of the first Kuominchun and not for the population of Peking. General Wang Shih-tseng and other mediators have wired to Taiyuan asking General Yen to release the coal at once as it has been purchased by coal merchants for purely commercial purposes. Apart from the seizure of the coal destined for Peking, the Shansi troops at Tatung and Yangkao are searching all travelers passing through there for Kalgan and Peking and detaining their baggage and money. Some students have arrived in Peking penniless and are living on public charity.

But how quickly the knights, who are now sitting idly on China's money bags would get busy to float a loan for the Chinese Government if Chang Tso-lin would enter Peking. According to the authoritative view of the Japanese Minister the Kuominchun will leave Peking in a few days time. Consequently the task of finding money for Chang Tso-lin must have become an urgent one. On the receipt of later information Mr. Yoshizawa hastened to modify his original prophecy regarding the speedy departure of the Kuominchun, to the relief of the inhabitants of Peking. But this merely gives the Inspector-General further opportunity for playing shuttlecock with unsuccessful Ministers for Finance.

It is not surprising therefore that the whole country is rising against imperialism and that it has not the slightest confidence in Tariff Conferences and all the talk about the powers being imbued with sympathy for China.

For our part we are grateful to Sir Francis Aglen and the other agents of imperialism, for by their work they are helping China to reach the point of taking measures for their expulsion.

SPANISH AVIATORS BEGIN MADRID TO TOKYO FLIGHT

United Press

Madrid, April 3.—Three Spanish aviators will start on Sunday morning on a flight from here to Japan by way of Cairo, Damascus, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Saigon, Hue, Haiphong, Macao and Manila.

The men are the army captains Loriga, Estevez and Galarza.

They are to fly airplanes powered with 450-horsepower motors and equipped with all latest improvements which would aid them on the adventurous journey.

Letters will be carried from King Alfonso of Spain to the Emperor of Japan, to be delivered on arrival in Tokyo.

Borah Says U. S. Paying Interest On British Debt

Americans Pay On Liberty Bonds Three And Half Billions More Than British On Debt Repayment

Reuter

Washington, April 3.—Mr. Winston Churchill's recent statements in the House of Commons with regard to the British-American debt settlement brought a fiery response in the Senate from Mr. Borah who endeavored to show that the United States had always sought to arrive at a just and fair settlement.

"As Britain is heralding to the world that we are a sordid people let the world understand that the natural wealth she gathered to herself at the close of the War is not to be compared with any amount she could have been called upon to pay to the United States", said Senator Borah.

"Under the debt settlement the United States not only waived all claims for reparations but made it perfectly clear that it sought no territory, and when it came to making a settlement with Britain she forgave that country \$3,500,000,000 of her debt, figured on the basis of the difference in interest on American Liberty bonds and interest under the British settlement", added Mr. Borah.

TANG SHENG-CHI TO EVACUATE YCHOW

Nippon Dempo

Hankow, Apr. 4.—As a result of the ultimatum of Wu Pei-fu, Tang Sheng-chi's forces which have captured Ychow will withdraw as far as Changsha within three days. The evacuation was started this morning. Along with the return of the former Commander of the Defence Corps, the situation at Ychow has become quiet.

Coolidge Gets Fat On Early To Bed And Early To Rise

Predecessors Were Gay And Thin; Regular Hours, Little Society Make Coolidge A Healthy Man

By John Montgomery

United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, Mar. 12.—President Coolidge, unlike his predecessors whose health was broken in office, is gaining weight.

Many attribute this to the conservative life almost entirely without exercise which President Coolidge leads. His exercise is restricted to an occasional stroll around the White House district or a ride on his electric horse.

The President has given up his morning walks and he strolls in the evening now only about once a week. He has not ridden a genuine horse in two years.

Stays At Home

Moreover, the President spends the majority of his evenings quietly with his family or in the executive offices. He has been to only half a dozen evening parties since his summer vacation. Only rarely does he leave the White House in the evening.

Unlike President Wilson, who went to vaudeville at least once a week, President Coolidge has attended only one theatrical performance this year. President Harding usually visited friends in the evening, but President Coolidge observes 10 o'clock as a bedtime hour with regular strictness. On rare occasions he may be kept up until 11 or midnight, but he goes to bed earlier the next night. He always rises at 7 o'clock.

Coal Owners In Britain Still Ask For Longer Hours

Nationalization of Mineral Lands Seen As Parliamentary Question

Reuter

London, April 2.—An official statement of the coal owners' proposals on the report of the Royal Commission appends the replies to the Commission's recommendations as seriatim.

The replies to a large extent express agreement or acquiescence in the recommendations, including willingness to engage in nationalist against district discussions, which they strongly advocated.

The owners are of opinion that the recommendations for state ownership of the mineral is a parliamentary question. They recognize that the miners will not entertain a proposal for longer hours, and they, therefore, wish to discuss the recommendations that the definition of the working time be weekly instead of daily and greater flexibility in working hours.

The owners consider that the most urgent matter is settlement of the minimum percentage on the basis of the rates and amount of subsistence wage in each district.

CANTON APPOINTS THREE DELEGATES

Reuter

Hongkong, April 4.—The vernacular papers report that the Canton authorities have appointed a delegation of three, including Messrs. C. C. Wu and T. V. Soong, to discuss the proposed settlement with Hongkong.

SHANGHAI OFFICIAL RESIGNS HIS POST

Reuter

Shanghai, April 2.—Mr. Benbowe Rowe has resigned the Secretaryship of the Shanghai Municipal Council, owing, it is believed, to ill health. Mr. S. W. Edwards of the Shanghai Municipal Staff has been appointed Acting Secretary.

HOW AMERICAN IMPERIALISM HAS PLACED NICARAGUA AT MERCY OF U. S. CAPITALISTS

New York, Feb. 4.—Last October, General Emilio Chamorro, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Carlos Solorzano, seized Managua, the Capital of Nicaragua, deposed the President and exiled the vice-President, Sacasa, under threats of death. On the eighteenth of January, Chamorro assumed the presidency, despite warning from the United States that it would not recognize his government in conformity with its iterated policy of opposing all regime established by unconstitutional methods.

Nevertheless, the American Minister has remained in Managua, "to protect the interest of Americans." Mexico and the Central American Republics likewise have refused to recognize the Chamorro Government.

Marines On Duty

In 1909, the President of Nicaragua, Jose Santos Yelaya, refused to accept a loan from the American bankers as the neighboring Central American states had done, but negotiated a loan with English bankers which had for its object "to liberate the national commerce from dependency on the Panama Railway." (an American railway.)

Immediately was launched the "revolution" of Juan J. Estrada, under the military leadership of General Emilio Chamorro. Estrada himself admitted having received for the revolution more than a million dollars from American capitalists.

Two Americans connected with the revolutionary forces of Estrada and Chamorro were captured and put to death for dynamiting a bridge. Though these two confessed their guilt, the United States brusquely broke off relations and demanded indemnization.

The brutal note of Secretary of State Knox and the menace of American marines so shook Yelaya's strength that he fled to Mexico from where he was later expelled by President Diaz at the behest of the United States Government. The Nicaraguan Senate appointed Doctor Jose Madriz as president, who with depleted resources and American marines controlling the customs, had to face the continuing revolution of Estrada and Chamorro who were actively backed by the United States Government and American capitalists.

Estrada prevailed and was succeeded by President Adolfo Diaz, imposed by the United States, who was immediately obliged to accept a loan of \$15,000,000. These acts gave rise to the rebellion of General Mena and the penetration of American troops to the capital, where they installed themselves in the National Palace to protect the Government of President Diaz and the Chamorro family.

Canal Rights

Immediately after the suppression of the revolt, the American Government forced the signing of the famous Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, which was ratified by the United States in 1916 under the Wilson administration.

This Treaty gave the United States the right to build an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua; a lease rental for ninety-nine years, with the right of indefinite renewal, of the Great

Corn and Little Corn Islands, and the Bay of Fonseca as a naval base. For these concessions Nicaragua received \$3,000,000 to be applied to her debt or to be expended as the United States should otherwise dictate. The neighboring Central American countries protested this Treaty as an invasion of sovereignty, especially Honduras which claimed rights in the Bay of Fonseca.

The Treaty was also declared invalid by the Union of Central American Republics, which had been created under the auspices of the United States itself. Emilio Chamorro was the direct promoter of this Treaty, which makes no accounting of the hundreds of thousands of dollars of customs collected by the American forces at the time of the revolutionary disturbances.

The permanence of the American Ambassador in Managua may indicate that the United States is endeavoring to find some means of ignoring the unconstitutionality of the present regime. Rumors of revolt are already reported by the press, and if history repeats itself, this will result in further American intervention with the customary imposition of a financial treaty enslaving the country still further.

KUOMINCHUN-WU ALLIANCE IS PREDICTED

(Continued from page 1)

fu and Peking garrisoned by the Kuominchun. Later on, efforts are to be made to combat the influence of Chang Tso-lin inside the Great Wall.

According to the report, the Kuominchun has agreed to these terms and they have been sent on Wu Pei-fu for his approval.

The Kuominchun is urged to co-operate with Wu Pei-fu by the "Che Hui Yih Pao" in its editorial yesterday, which makes the plea on the ground that every effort should be made to combat the Fengtien bandits whose barbarous action in bombing Peking is calculated to destroy the historic landmarks of the capital.

Not only should Chang Tso-lin be driven from this side of Shanhaikuan, says the paper, but Shantung and Chihli should be freed from the claw of the Fengtien party.

The paper points out that Peking has given the Kuominchun many millions of dollars in the two years it has been here and is making sacrifices in the shortage of supplies and the stoppage of communications for its sake, and therefore, the Kuominchun should not hand the city over to the Fengtien troops, but rather co-operate with Wu and save the Peking people from the other fate.

PROHIBITION VOTE IN N. Y. JUNE 8TH

Asiatic

Berlin, April 2.—The state of New York will inaugurate on June 8th a popular referendum to decide on whether or not prohibition should be continued in its present form.

TORNADO WIPES OUT CENTERVILLE, LOUISIANA

Asiatic

Berlin, April 2.—A tornado completely wiped out the city of Centerville in Louisiana.

FRENCH FINANCE BILL SAFE IN SENATE

United Press

Paris, April 3.—It was reliably stated that a poll of the Senate showed that it is "adopting the Government's financial program by a division of 232 to 12."

U. S. Continues To Flood World With Capital

Over Billion For Years To Come To Be Annual Export Of Capital, Estimated

New York:—From its Washington Bureau the "Wall Street Journal" reported the following on Feb. 9:

For many years to come the United States will continue to furnish annually \$1,000,000,000 for investment in foreign fields.

This is the consensus among economic experts at the Treasury, after a general survey of world financial conditions.

The following were salient indications of this survey:

1. Continued pressure for capital abroad will result in the public offering of more than \$1,000,000,000 in foreign securities.

2. Private investors will send an additional \$250,000,000 abroad for backing of oil, mining, rubber and other raw material and manufacturing projects.

3. American bankers are buying into German and other foreign banking houses. Manufacturers in the United States are establishing plants abroad to avoid tariff and other trade barriers.

4. About \$6,000,000,000 will be required this year to meet the needs of American domestic commerce and industry.

5. Belief is expressed American money rates and price levels will remain comparatively firm this year.

Imports of raw materials and foodstuffs will continue to increase this year, owing to domestic prosperity and the high consumption power of the American market.

There is more competition promised abroad. Germany is slowly coming back and Great Britain is adjusting prices to gold standards. The United States cannot expect a big increase in exports. It seems likely the favorable balance of trade will be less than the \$670,000,000 reported in 1925. In 1924 the favorable balance was nearly \$1,000,000,000.

Burlesque "Drys" In Philippines

"Wet" Island Takes Clever Crack At "Dry" Continent In Carnival

Manila, March 15.—American prohibition laws, which do not apply in the Philippines, came in for some lively jests during the annual Philippines Carnival here.

One of the most amusing of the slaps at Uncle Sam's dry laws came during the competition between Carnival Clubs for a prize of 1,000 pesos offered by the Carnival Association for the best group spectacle or burlesque. The prize was won by the Club Abstemia with a skit called "La Ley Seca" (The Dry Law). Some 100 members of the club, disguised as bottles of every important brand of alcoholic beverage, staged a great cabaret scene around an enormous bottle of champagne which sent a column of sparkling fire from its mouth. When the hilarity was at its height police raided the club, and the members blithely scampered into the Club Abstemia in an adjoining room and started a solemn ceremony in support of abstemiousness.

The skit was one of the hits of the Carnival, as thoughts of prohibition never have been pleasant in the tropic Philippines.

ENGLAND BEATS FRANCE AT HOCKEY

London, April 3.—England beat France at Hockey today by nine points to nil.

REPORT ITALY WILL ADMIT BESSARABIA IS RUMANIAN LAND

Berlin, April 4.—Italy is willing to sign the pact recognizing Bessarabia as Rumanian territory according to the "Telegraph Union." This is believed to be one of the chief reasons why M. Averescu replaced Premier Bratianu who was unable to get Signor Mussolini's support in the Bessarabian question, adds the despatch.

Red Snow Is Minneapolis Phenomenon

Minneapolis:—Red snow, a quarter inch in depth, covered his city on Feb. 12. One explanation was that the coloring was due to dust from southwestern desert areas of the United States. Another said that the tint was caused by volcanic matter blown down from the upper regions.

Government chemists and meteorologists are investigating the phenomenon. The appearance of red snow in the state of Minnesota, the center of agrarian revolt in the United States, creates fears of a plot inspired by the Comintern. Recent press dispatches from Moscow, however, indicate that the snow which falls in the U.S.S.R. is white. In New York, on the other hand, the snow is black. Some attribute this to the increased burning of soft coal, due to the shortage of anthracite caused by the miners' strike. It is all very confusing.

Jehol Forms New People's Patrol To Keep Fengtien Out

Chen Tsing-hu And Tu Chen-sheng Denounce Wu, Chang And Conniving Foreign Imperialists

To keep the Fengtien forces out of Jehol a People's Patrolling Force has been formed under Chen Tsing-hu and Tu Chen-sheng, who have issued a circular telegram denouncing both Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin. Chinese militarists and foreign imperialists, who are accused of having backed the former, are blamed for the wretched state into which the country has fallen, and the only remedy which the two commanders can see, is the organization of a people's army, which will fulfill the twofold object of subduing militarists at home and resisting imperial advances from without.

Discussing Wu Pei-fu, the telegram says that the first half of

Friends Deny Feng Intends Staying Long In Russia

View "U. P." And "Tass" Reports As Propaganda; Will Visit All Countries; No Favorites

In connection with telegraphic despatches from Moscow on April 2, which dealt with future movements of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the Peking Bureau of the United Press has been requested to give publicity to the following:

"Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's personal friends in Peking considered the report carried by the 'Tass News Agency' and the 'United Press' to the effect that Marshal Feng would go to Russia to stay seven years to work in a factory as an ordinary workman and to study Communist theories and Soviet political and social conditions as pure bolshevik propaganda. Marshal Feng intends to travel in Europe visiting Germany, France and Sweden, beside Russia. He may also go to England and Belgium. Russia is only one of the countries he will visit. It is not known that he will stay in Russia any longer than in any other country, nor is it known that he would stay as long as seven years abroad.

Will Study In Europe

"Marshal Feng's plan is to take the opportunity to study the industrial, political and social conditions abroad, and especially to learn, in a practical way, the management and working of industrial plants in different countries, with a view to their practical application in China for the improvement of the Northwest. In this, the conditions of all the countries he will visit will claim his attention. The impression created by the 'Tass' and 'United Press' reports that Marshal Feng would make his permanent stay in Russia while abroad and that he would remain as long as seven years is wilful distortion to answer a purpose, Feng's friends said emphatically.

his life can be summed up in the two wars he fought against Chang Tso-lin, on which score the question is asked as to what the Chinese people have got out of them, aside from the sacrifice of thousands of lives, the wasting of millions in money and devastation of homes and fields.

The telegram states that if Wu Pei-fu had continued his task of righting of Chang Tso-lin, he might have been forgiven, but now he has turned his sword against the authors of the telegram, and for that he cannot be forgiven.

The telegram denounces Chang Tso-lin as the head of a gang of hunchutze, who could not be expected to have a human heart. They accuse him of having secured Japanese aid.

Thus, asserting that Jehol has received the worst blow of all, the People's Patrol Force has been established so that not a single Fengtien soldier will be allowed across the Jehol border and peace will be maintained therein.

GOTO ROUNDS UP SUPPORT FOR NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Tokyo, April 5:—As previously reported, Viscount Goto has lately started activities to form his own political party. He is assisted in his venture by his four powerful lieutenants, viz., Messrs. Hidejro Nagata, Zeko Nakamura, Kanichiro Matsuki and Yusuke Tsurumi. Messrs. Junnosuke Inouye, Kumataro Honda and Masataro Sawayanagi and other representative members of the political, financial and commercial and industrial worlds are also being invited to join the party.

Hindu-Moslem Religious Clash Stirs Calcutta

Many Casualties Result; Troops Patrol Streets; Shops And Theatres Closed

Calcutta, April 3.—Hindu-Moslem riots, which have been creating much disturbance here during the past week, were renewed this morning.

The riots centered around the districts of St. Colootolla College, the Mechua Bazar, and the Howrah Mill area.

Mobs in these localities are looting and burning the shops.

Troops armed with rifles and machine-guns are patrolling the streets.

It is believed that the casualties from today's disorders will exceed those of the disturbances Friday, when it is estimated that twenty were killed and one hundred fifty wounded.

Calcutta, April 2.—A riot started here today when Swamis leading a procession with a band approached a mosque in the northern part of the city. The Moslems objected and furious fighting ensued. The Deputy Commissioner of Police and a European sergeant were slightly wounded, and it is estimated that twenty of the rioters were killed and 150 injured. The Indian quarters are now deserted and police are patrolling the streets. The theatres and Hindu shops are closed.

The rioting outside the mosque was of a religious nature.

Japanese Cabinet Discuss Yoshizawa Note On Customs

Anxious To Have Matter Settled While Tuan Still In Authority; Approve Yoshizawa Suggestions

Tokyo, April 5.—An extraordinary conference of the Cabinet Ministers sat at the Foreign Minister's Official Residence in the afternoon of the 29th of last month to consider the message from Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister in Peking, asking for instructions. Subsequently high officials of the Foreign Office met in session at the Office. Mr. Yoshizawa's message, it is reliably learnt, said in effect that seeing that the situation was not apparently in favour of the Kuomintang, and the position of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the Chief Executive, was precarious, the outlook of the Tariff Conference was rather dark. The Corps Diplomatique was accordingly considering that Commission A and Commission B of the Tariff Conference be made independent of each other, so that questions brought forward be settled while Marshal Tuan was still in office. Mr. Yoshizawa asked whether or not the proposal was approved by Japan. The Government decided on approving the proposal, and wired Mr. Yoshizawa to that effect.

Last Preparations For Polar Flight

Amundsen Thinks He May Find Survivors Of Previous Expeditions At Pole

Berlin, April 3.—Captain Amundsen and Ellsworth arrived at Copenhagen yesterday to make their last preparations for the polar flight. The airship "Norge" will touch Copenhagen and will stop in Oslo and Leningrad to take gas and gasoline before flying to Spitzbergen from where the final venture will be attempted. Captain Amundsen declared the airship was capable of flying five thousand kilometers and it was by no means impossible that he would find survivors of former expeditions living at the Pole.

SYRIAN ARABS AND BRITISH AIRPLANES IN NEW ENCOUNTER

Bagdad, April 3.—Ten thousand Syrian Arab tribesmen attacked the Iraqi tribe defending a frontier post yesterday. British armoured cars inflicted heavy casualties, and when aeroplanes appeared the invaders fled leaving forty-five dead. The number of wounded is not known.

Western Hills Week - Enders Not Molested

Foreigners spending Easter Sunday at the Western Hills were entirely unmolested by troops. Motor cars were permitted to pass in and out of the gates freely and even at Pa Ta Chu where troops were reported to have occupied the temples, no military were seen.

CASUALTIES WHEN MOVIE GALLERY FALLS

Berlin, April 4.—Five were killed and ninety-two injured, when a gallery in a moving picture theater at Mexico City gave way yesterday, burying its victims among the debris.

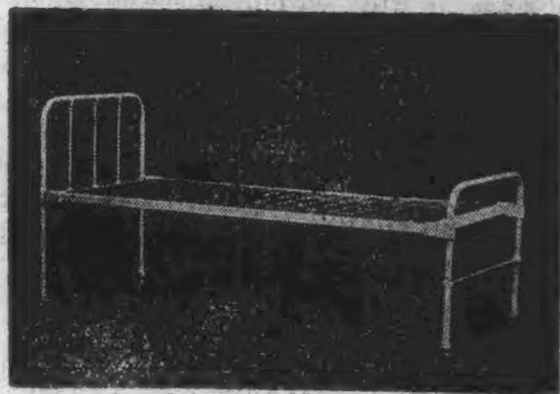
Free Speech In United States is Only Conditional

Gitlow Not Allowed to Speak at Philadelphia Lenin Meet, Chicago Speaker Arrested

New York, Feb. 16.—Benjamin Gitlow, member of C.E.C. of the Workers (Communist) Party, who was recently pardoned by the Governor of New York after being sent to prison under the "criminal anarchy" laws of that State, was prevented from speaking at a Lenin memorial meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday, January 23rd, by order of the police. The police notified the owners of the hall that they opposed Gitlow's speaking "at this time because of certain conditions." The meeting was held without Gitlow.

A similar meeting at East Chicago on January 23rd was stopped by the police who arrested the speaker, William Simons, under the criminal syndicalism laws.

In West Virginia Tadensz Kurowski, a Communist organizer among the Polish miners, was discharged from his job for his union activities. He was arrested on January 13th and beaten up by the police.



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No Disarmament On Subs, Airplanes In Japanese Program

Her Parley Delegate Will Be Keen For Disarmament Only On Poison Gases

Tokyo, April 3.—According to the "Hochi," which is a Government Party organ, the Government has instructed Mr. Matsuda, Chief Delegate at the Preliminary Disarmament Conference, in the principles and policies to be followed. These include the following:—

1.—To restrict the agenda to feasible questions.
2.—To recommend the exclusion of the aircraft question from the agenda, owing to the difficulty of differentiating between those intended for commercial and military uses.
3.—To regard the abolition of submarines as not feasible owing to the remarkable changes in types since the Washington Treaty was concluded.

4.—To urge prohibition of poison gas as being against the principles of humanity.

A Reason Why

Tokyo, April 3.—A submarine which is officially stated to be the largest in the Japanese navy, arrived at Yokosuka today after being launched at the Kawasaki dockyard. It is reported that the vessel is of 2,000 tonnage and that she possesses all the latest devices.

ULTIMATUM AND SHOOTING

(Continued from page 1)

alistic backers is necessary.

"We derive several lessons from what took place in the fateful afternoon of March 18. In the first place, it has to be recognized that the Anfu traitors and militarists, being instruments of the imperialistic Powers, are the people's deadly enemy, with whom there can be no talk of compromise. Unless they are totally annihilated, the people must continue to fight for the welfare of the country.

"Secondly, it is only a Nationalist Government, organized by the people and representing their interests on the one hand, and assuring to them the rights of life and liberty on the other, that is a truly desirable Government. As to governments organized by the imperialist Powers through the militarists, they are simply organs of exploitation and are, therefore, opposed to every interest of the people.

"We call upon the Chinese masses to rise and present a united front to overthrow the national traitor, Tuan Chih-jui. With his fall, we shall proceed to construct a Nationalist Government and work for the abolition of unequal treaties."

U.S. IRE AROUSED

(Continued from page 1)

of American participation in the proposed conference. Senator Borah, leader of the fight against American participation in the World Court, says that the circular is the logical development of their trying to draw us into negotiations with the League.

Coolidge Opposes

Washington, April 3.—President Coolidge is opposed to America participating in the proposed conference at Geneva on America's reservations regarding the World Court. The President is reported to be in favour of direct correspondence with each of the forty-eight signatories of the World Court agreement in order to obtain their views.

Geneva Disillusion

Berlin, April 4.—American dissatisfaction at the Geneva fiasco is growing daily and it is now believed hardly possible

FINANCE COMMITTEE OF FRENCH SENATE RATIFIES POLL-TAX

United Press

Paris, April 2.—By vote of fifteen to ten, the Senate's Finance Committee today ratified the poll-tax which had been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

U. S. Students In Protest Against Training In Arms

"Moral Value" Of Military Drill Is Scooped In Student Periodical

New Republic

New York.—Seven years after the end of the War, military raining is still compulsory in many of our colleges. It consists mainly of old-fashioned parade drill that would be of most trifling value in an actual war. It is, however, generally defended on the physical and moral character of the student.

Few of those who know the actual conditions under which the drills are carried on can make such claims with a straight face.

The real reason for the retention of this so-called military training is rather that college authorities habitually desire peace and do not like to be distracted by denunciations from loud-mouthed self-appointed censors of other people's patriotism, who used to find it rather easy to attain brief and cheap notoriety by denouncing others as pacifists, bolsheviks, traitors, etc.

But there are signs of returning sobriety; and it is encouraging to note the rather sympathetic accounts in the daily press of the efforts of the New York City College students to have military training in their institution made optional rather than compulsory.

Almost all the New York daily papers reprinted the striking Armistice Day editorial of the City College Campus which pulverized the pretended moral value of military training by quoting the official military manual to the effect that the real object of military training is to win battles by stimulating the inherent desire to fight and kill and that the principles of fair play and consideration for your opponent have no place in it.

The newspapers also reported without any note of horror the resulting overwhelming vote of the students against compulsory military training. The expected outburst of abusive epithets such as "cowards," "liars," "communists" and "potential traitors" from the mouth of the notorious Mr. Cuvillier and others made little impression.

Whatever may be the future action of the City College authorities in respect to the request of the students, President Mezes certainly deserves the commendation of liberal Americans for allowing his students entire freedom of discussion and the expression of opinion on a question on which they have had actual experience, and in which they primarily are interested.

CZECHO WILL LET POLISH CATTLE PASS

Asiatic

Berlin, April 5.—The Czech government's new decision to allow Polish cattle destined for Austria to pass via Czechoslovakia, in spite of the alleged danger of spreading of hoof and mouth disease, is believed to be due to Chancellor Ramek's visit at Prague.

that Washington will be represented at the Hague court according to the "New York Herald" which adds that Lord Robert Cecil's ideas to go away with submarines for warfare will probably be opposed by the United States.

U.S. Has Perverted Notion, Declares Visitor In Russia

Russia Not A Land Of Dead Industry And Commerce, Says Foster

Tass

Moscow, April 3.—William Z. Foster, the prominent American left wing Labour Leader, after visiting the Stalin engineering works in the Ukraine, stated to a Tass representative that a perverted view of Soviet Russia as a country where commerce and industry was moribund prevailed in America. A visit to the Stalin Works soon dispels this view, he said, and leaves the impression of rapidly growing industrial forces in the U. S. S. R.

Another recent visitor to Russia prominent in the labour world, Mr. Swales, vice-chairman of the British General Council of Trade Unions, sent a letter to the Ukrainian trade unions, expressing his appreciation of the successes being achieved by the Soviet Government in the realm of social construction. Mr. Swales has taken a cure at a South Russian health resort recently and sent the letter mentioned just prior to his departure for home.

DAILY TEN O'CLOCK

(Continued from page 1)

since buildings actually struck by bombs are only partially damaged.

It is understood that a meeting of the foreign ministers will be held today when a discussion of the bombing will be held.

Lu The Mark?

Reuter

A considerable number of people visited the Temple of Agriculture yesterday morning to witness the annual tree planting ceremony on Arbor Day. The ceremony concluded at 10 o'clock and officials and onlookers were dispersing when the first plane appeared. Their departure was considerably accelerated by the bombing.

It is significant that some of the Chinese papers had reported that General Lu Chung-lin would attend the ceremony. That report was not correct, for General Wei Hsin-wu (representing the Chief Executive) conducted the ceremony.

Sunday's "Strafe"

The daily air "strafe" began Sunday morning at about the same time, 10 o'clock. Three aeroplanes again participated, but the bombing was more simultaneous. The same number of bombs were dropped.

Most of the residents of Peking were on the qui vive, and points of vantage had been occupied in readiness for a sight of the faster visitors, and their spectacular but ineffective operations.

Apparently owing to the machine gun and rifle fire met with Saturday the bombing planes kept high, and their efforts to wreck the Kuominchun barracks again met with no success. The attraction to that quarter probably lies in the fact that in addition to housing a number of Kuominchun troops the former headquarters of Marshal Feng Yushiang are now General Li Mingchun's headquarters. No damage was done there, however, the best marksmanship resulting in the harmless explosion of a small bomb in the compound of the barracks.

Tsao Kun Mark?

Four bombs were again dropped at this point. One fell into the Chunghai, near where Marshal Tsao Kun is imprisoned. Another struck an outer building of the Wenyuankeh (the Imperial Library, near the Museum). Fire engines were rushed to the spot

LI HIDES BEHIND CLOAK OF FIGHTING "BOLSHEVIK" FORCES

Asiatic

In reiterating his determination to fight the Kuominchun to the bitter end on account of its alleged Bolshevik affiliations, General Li Ching-lin announces his departure from Tientsin for the Langfang front in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the allied Shantung-Chihli-Fengtien army.

Li claims that he has sacrificed his fat jobs at Tientsin solely for the suppression of Bolshevism in China and that he will not cease military operations until he has secured final victory.

BRITISH COMMISSION FETED IN HANKOW

Reuter

Hankow, April 1.—Yesterday morning the members of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission went to Wuchang to inspect the schools and colleges, after which they had tiffin with General Chen Chia-mu. The latter made a speech declaring that his views on the subject of the disposal of the Boxer funds were similar to those of Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Lord Willingdon, replying, thanked the Tupan for his hospitality.

Merchants Intertain

Reuter

Hankow, April 3.—The British Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner at the Terminus Hotel last night in honour of the members of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission. The function was attended by eighty Chinese and foreign guests.

Speeches were made by Lord Willingdon, Mr. C. C. Wang, Professor Boothill and Mr. Marker, the Chamber's Chairman.

and quickly extinguished the fire that had been started by the explosion. The damage to the palace was not serious.

A third bomb fell on to the street in the Peichitze, seriously injuring a woman, who was standing outside her house. She is the wife of a chauffeur employed by Okura & Company. As mentioned above a bomb fell into the compound of the Kuominchun barracks. Two aeroplanes again gave their full attention to this quarter.

A third machine operated in the Chien Men region. It dropped one bomb on to a two storey hotel known as the Tien-boyu Restaurant. A portion of the building was wrecked and a cook was slightly injured. A residence outside the Water Gate was the billet for a bomb that did not explode. It crashed through the roof and fell on to the floor of a room in which an old lady was sitting.

A seventh bomb dropped outside the Tungpienmen but did no damage. The eighth struck the residence of a Mr. Yuan, near the old Presidential Mansion. The house was only slightly damaged.

Not Frightened
Conversations with the Kuominchun troops show that the moral effect of the bombing hitherto has been virtually nil, and the material military damage is also nil. A great amount of panic has been created among the civil population, and the question is being frequently asked by Chinese today: Why do not the Foreign Ministers take some action in view of the fact that the aeroplanes were purchased from foreign countries on the distinct understanding that they should be used solely for commercial purposes.

The Kuominchun troops today are said to have refrained from the use of arms when the aeroplanes appeared, because they had been ordered not to fire owing to the danger to the

Merchants Demand Voice In Japanese Tariff Rate Pact

Nanking And Anking Point Out One-Way Advantages Of Proposed Treaty

Asiatic

With reference to the proposed Sino-Japanese reciprocal customs rate treaty, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has received a joint telegram from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce at Nanking and Anking protesting against the conclusion of any rate treaty with Japan or any other country without the previous concurrence of the United General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai.

In the telegram, the senders point out that with the exception of cotton, iron and grains, not one of the numerous Chinese products has been included in the list of Chinese merchandise while Japanese manufactures are specifically mentioned. Therefore, the proposed reciprocal rate treaty is a mere repetition to the one-sided Sino-Foreign commercial treaties. If concluded, they will surely prove disadvantageous to the interest of the Chinese merchants.

Further, in view of the rapid and constant changes and improvements in modern industry and commerce, the ten years limit of the proposed rate treaty of reciprocity is considered to be too long by the senders.

In conclusion, the senders demand that as the negotiation of reciprocal customs rate treaties with Japan and other powers directly concern the interest of the Chinese merchants and dealers, they will not recognize any stipulation which has been concluded with foreign delegations without the previous concurrence of the United General Chamber of Commerce.

people.

Questioned on this point Sunday the spokesman for the Precautionary Force informed the press that the Kuominchun had anti-aircraft guns at various points, but they had resolved not to use them unless the aeroplane raids became serious, for the danger from falling shells would probably exceed the danger from the bombs. If the residents of Peking demanded the use of these guns the Kuominchun would comply, after giving the necessary caution for the people to take shelter during the raids.

Press Plot

The Chinese Press yesterday morning contains hints that the policy of bombing Peking is not merely due to the ruthlessness of Li Ching-lin and Chang Tsung-chang. A high official in the Capital is responsible for it also, it is claimed. The reason given is that this official is anxious to see the entry of the Fengtien troops into the city and to make his own position secure thereby.

In order to attain this end, it is necessary to hasten the Kuominchun's withdrawal. This can be best effected by bringing pressure to bear upon Peking residents, who will protest against danger to their lives and property. It was thought that in this way the Kuominchun could be forced to evacuate Peking by popular opinion. A protest from the Diplomatic Corps could be used as a pretext to demand that the Kuominchun be withdrawn, so as to save Peking from further molestation.

It is further rumored that this plan is being sponsored by a prominent member of the Chiao Tung Clique, who is at present staying in Tientsin to act as a connecting link between the Fengtien party and a certain foreign wireless station in the Capital. The Kuominchun authorities claim to have laid hands to a despatch so sent which will be soon deciphered and published in order to expose the whole ignominious affair.

COOLIDGE WON'T LET HIS HAND SHAKE BY TOURIST ATTRACTION

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 31.—President Coolidge announces that he will shake no more hands this Easter. This decision was made, when a tourist agency in an advertisement promised all participants an introduction to the President.

Protest Anti-Russ Policy Of Britain In North China

Moscow Press Gives Credence To Report That British Plot To Oust Karakhan

Tass

Moscow, April 4.—The statements appearing in the Chinese press concerning the strong efforts which, it is alleged, British circles are making to persuade Marshal Chang Tso-lin to advance on Peking at all costs, and the plan that it is said to exist to provoke a breach in the relations between China and Russia and the recall of Mr. Karakhan in the event of a Mukdenist government being set up in Peking, has attracted the attention of the Moscow press and has called forth a lively comment. The Moscow newspapers consider the existence of such a plan to be probable, considering the policy which the British government is conducting in the Far East at the present time.

"Nasha Gazetta", the organ of the Labour Unions, in this connection says: "Any attempt to put this plan into execution must inevitably rouse the opposition of public opinion in China, which the government will be bound to respect. If, however, the plan were carried out by the reactionary general under the influence of foreign powers, it would give rise to serious complications, which would affect the interests of all countries desiring to maintain peace in the Far East."

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Palace Inventory Shows Kuominchun Have Not Looted

Investigation Disproves Rumor; May Open Buildings For Public Inspection

Chung Mei

To quiet the rumors that the Kuominchun troops responsible for guarding the treasures of the Imperial Palace had carried off considerable loot when they were recently transferred, a meeting was held yesterday morning in the Forbidden City when an inventory was taken.

Some three hundred interested persons were present as were the Minister and Vice-Minister of Education, members of the Commission in Charge of the Ching Household Liquidation and staff officer Chen Hsi-wen of the Kuominchun headquarters.

Chuang Yuen-kuan of the Commission took the chair and after thanking the Kuominchun for their protection work, explained the reasons for the transfer and stated that he hoped the members present would join in the inventory of the different buildings to see for themselves that nothing had been removed. He further intimated that the palace would be opened to the public so that everyone might see that things are as they have always been.

Seals Unbroken

Following the meeting a trip was made to the buildings where the seals were examined and it was declared none of them had been broken.

At a meeting of the Commission Sunday, Lu Yung-hsiang was elected chairman and Chuang Yuen-kuan the vice-Chairman. It was decided that protection to the palace should be continued by the armed police.

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